

U.S. Demands That Union Chiefs Call Off Coal Strike; Grand Jury Begins Probe of Police Department

'Wide Open' City Planned, Says Report

Jurors Said to Be Looking
Into 'Blue Book' That
Will Take Lid Off Vice
Craft of Recent Years

'Crusader' Smith Is Asked to Help

Assistant District Attor-
ney Says He Will 'Go
Limit' Making Expose

The extraordinary grand jury, which
petitioned District Attorney Swann as
pilot and sought to save him as a
witness with the customary request
that he waive immunity, got a flying
start yesterday on a general investiga-
tion of the Hyman administration, with
particular regard to police conditions.

James E. Smith, one of the District
Attorney's assistants, who aroused
the jealousy of Inspector Dominick
Henry a year ago by his long-heralded
raids along Broadway, apparently
has been selected to steer the inquiry,
temporarily at least.

Mr. Smith went into the grand jury
room early and stayed late. He was
accompanied by a train of process
servers bearing documents, among
which was believed to be the "Blue
Book" of hidden police scandals. Sev-
eral witnesses were examined by Mr.
Smith before the grand jury, and it
was said that he would conduct the
examination of others to-day and had
been asked to take charge of the in-
quiry for the prosecution of which the
grand jury selected his chief.

"The Dough-Bag" Man
With the advent of Mr. Smith as
guide to the grand jurors, such phrases
as "the dough-bag man," "wide open
city," "a high city official," and "a
blue book" began to be heard. Mr.
Smith, however, did not seem to be
bothered by the epithets. His only
statement for publication was that he
would "go the limit" in helping the grand
jury.

One of the first matters to be taken
up, it is thought, will be the investiga-
tion of reports that city officials, in-
cluding a representative of the Police
Department, met at a dinner at the
homes of neither New York, to plan
for an "open town" and their individual
prosperity. According to the story, an
invitation to the dinner was issued by
one of the "good old days," and an
invitation to attend the conference
on learning of the scope of its plans,
declaring that they were so liberal
as to be made public.

It was the opening up of the Broad-
way district on a scale unheard of in
any American city that was the topic
discussed at this meeting, it was said.
The "dough-bag" man, Mr. Smith,
presides as police inpector.

One of the men mentioned as a prob-
able early witness in the inquiry is
Daniel Hirschfeld, a prominent lawyer,
and long-time political ally of
Mayor Wilson. As Commissioner of Ac-
counts one of Mr. Hirschfeld's duties
is to investigate laxity in city depart-
ments, and he recently made a report
to District Attorney Swann on the
gambling situation in New York which
never has become public nor, it is said,
reflected in any increased police ac-
tivity.

Various officials of the Police De-
partment also were mentioned as likely
to be called before the grand jury. In
similar cases that Captain Daniel E.
Costigan, recently reduced from the
rank of inspector, gained his sobri-
quet, "Honest Dan."

Some of the grand jurors are said
to believe that the inquiry they are
undertaking will have results as far-
reaching as that which followed the
murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gam-
bler, by Bald Jack Rose's gunman at
the behest of Charles Becker, the police
lieutenant.

It is believed that the nature of the
inquiry will be to bring to light cer-
tain potent clues of the under-
world was evidenced by reports in cir-
culation about the grand jury room
that it was being used for the dogging
the steps of grand jurors.

Result of Interborough Inquiry
The present broad inquiry was un-
dertaken, it is said, as a result of in-
formation obtained from official docu-
ments subpoenaed by the grand jury in
connection with its initial task of de-
termining whether Interborough offi-
cials had conspired with members of
the employees' brotherhood to call the
subway strike. More than one city de-
partment will be under fire, it is said,
before the investigation is closed.

Evidence that the Police Department
was to be the first was seen, however,
not only in the activity of Mr. Smith,
but in the calling yesterday of Detec-
tive Sergeant Paul Martin as a witness.
Martin is now working with the Mayor's
Committee on Rent Protesting, but
formerly was on the staff of Second
District Police Commissioner William
J. Lahey, who has charge of the Detec-
tive Bureau.

The "Blue Book," which seems to
be a grand jury report at this stage
of the present inquiry, it is said,
contains 3,000 pages, every one of which
contains a secret and often scandalous
history of the Police Department.
The period covered is about
eight years.

Organized vice and gambling are said
to be the police thereto are said to
occupy a large part of the book.
Before entering the grand jury room
yesterday Mr. Smith had a long con-
ference with Raymond F. Almirall,
foreman of the grand jury.



Widow Reveals 'Other Woman' In Shonts's Life

Appointed Administratrix,
She Fears Rival May Seek
Larger Part of Estate
Through Deathbed Will

Mrs. Milla D. Shonts, widow of Theodor
P. Shonts, president of the Inter-
borough Rapid Transit Company, was
appointed temporary administratrix
of her husband's estate by Surrogate
Fowler yesterday. Her petition to the
court for letters on the estate, whose
value she fixed at \$174,000, reveals an
alleged association which Mr. Shonts
had with a "certain woman," who was
not mentioned by name, to whom, the
widow fears, Mr. Shonts sought to
leave most of his estate in a will ex-
ecuted by him when he was ill. This
alleged will is said to be in the pos-
session of Delancey Nicoll, who was at-
torney for Mr. Shonts.

Mrs. Shonts lives at 570 Park Ave-
nue. She and her husband lived apart
in no way is said to be in the pos-
session of Delancey Nicoll, who was at-
torney for Mr. Shonts. She told the
court she had made a diligent search
for a will which Mr. Shonts made in
1904, just before he went to Panama
for the United States government to
take charge of the construction of the
Panama Canal. In that instrument,
Mrs. Shonts said, her husband told her
she was made the sole beneficiary.
She has been unable to find this docu-
ment.

Continuing, Mrs. Shonts said she was
informed subsequent to Mr. Shonts's
death that while he was ill "he at-
tempted to execute a will" in which
he left virtually nothing to his widow,
"and attempted to leave the larger
part of his estate to a certain woman
in no way is said to be in the pos-
session of Delancey Nicoll, who was at-
torney for Mr. Shonts. She told the
court she had made a diligent search
for a will which Mr. Shonts made in
1904, just before he went to Panama
for the United States government to
take charge of the construction of the
Panama Canal. In that instrument,
Mrs. Shonts said, her husband told her
she was made the sole beneficiary.
She has been unable to find this docu-
ment.

According to the widow, her hus-
band had associated with this woman
and had been subjected to her influence
for a long period before his death.
Mrs. Shonts contends Mr. Shonts was
not mentally competent to execute the
second will about which she has re-
ported. She said it was important that she
be appointed as temporary administra-
trix, because of the disappearance from
her husband's apartment at 930 Park
Avenue of rugs, paintings and furni-
ture valued at \$50,000. These, she
charged, were removed by some person
who had no right to do so. The widow
said that unless she takes immediate
steps to trace this property with the
authority of administratrix it may be
scattered and lost to the estate.

Mrs. Shonts also explained her ap-
pointment was urgent because her hus-
band had pledged with the National
Bank of Commerce securities valued
at \$238,425 as collateral for a loan of
\$231,000, for which the estate is liable
for any depreciation in value.

At Mr. Nicoll's office it was said
the will in his possession would not
be offered for probate before the re-
turn from Paris of the Duchesse de
Chaulnes, Mr. Shonts's daughter.

Lady Astor Backed By Lloyd George Premier Promises Sup- port: She Forces Heck- ler to Make Apology

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 6 (By The Asso-
ciated Press).—Lady Astor has re-
ceived the personal endorsement of
Premier Lloyd George of her candidacy
for a seat in the House of Commons
from the Plymouth district. The pre-
mier, it was announced to-day, has sent
her a letter of encouragement and a
promise of his hearty support.

Lady Astor's American birth was
forced into the campaign for the first
time when at a schoolhouse meeting a
man said:

"Aren't there any English women
quite as fit to be the first woman mem-
ber of the British Parliament as an
American?" Lady Astor replied to the
questioner with considerable spirit:

"There are a great many, but there
are none who know the needs and con-
ditions as I do," she said.

The heckler persisted, asking: "Aren't
there other social questions in America
to which you could give your attention
to better advantage?"

Lady Astor vehemently denounced
this question as an insult, upon which
the inquirer apologized.

New York Tribune
Special Cable Service
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.—"The Daily Chroni-
cle" says Lady Astor bids fair to be-
come the first woman member of the
British House of Commons. When she
speaks with such veiled threats
as "it is going to be hard for any
woman with my sense of humor to
keep serious in the House of Com-
mons," the viscountess conjures up
visions of what her election may mean.

Lady Astor is still sending her audi-
ence into gales of laughter at every
meeting with her quips at the expense
of the Asquith Independent Labor
party and her opponents. Viscount
Astor accompanies his wife to the even-
ing meetings, but several times she
has had to pull him from the fires of
debates when it became too hot to
handle.

"Sit down, let me handle them," was
one of her aides when hecklers em-
barrassed her husband. She is usually
ready to meet the hecklers at their
own game. But last night she found
one interrupter intolerable and asked
to have him ejected from the hall.

Omsk in Peril; Government to Go to Irkutsk

Advance of the Bolsheviks
Becomes So Menacing
That Kolchak Orders
Certain Offices Moved

OMSK, Nov. 6 (By The Associated
Press).—Owing to the menacing ad-
vance of the Bolshevik forces, Admiral
Kolchak has ordered a preliminary
evacuation of Omsk by the American
Hospital and such government depart-
ments as are not directly necessary
here.

It is possible that the seat of gov-
ernment may be moved to the eastward.
Express railway service has been tem-
porarily suspended and railway cars
are being concentrated at Omsk as a
precautionary measure.

Colonel Emerson has rescinded the
order to the American Railway Corps
to retire from Siberia, and the men are
remaining at their posts for duty.

Czech-Slovaks Stay on Guard
Major General Janin, commanding
the Czech-Slovak forces whose with-
drawal had been ordered, has given
assurance that the Czechs will con-
tinue to guard the troublesome sec-
tions of the Transsiberian Railway
and keep communications open for the
provision.

American Consul General Harris,
General Knox, the British command-
er, and General Janin regard the sit-
uation as grave, though not yet criti-
cal. They propose to retire from
Omsk only if the government decides
to leave Omsk, as it is forecast will
occur if its security at Omsk is too
greatly menaced.

The American hospital and the gov-
ernment offices which are now leaving
Omsk will be established at Irkutsk.
Barges and trains have been placed at
the disposal of the Red Cross and the
evacuation of the sick patients at the
hospital is in progress. Irkutsk lies
near the southern end of Lake Baikal,
over 1,000 miles east of Omsk.

Withdrawal Merely Local
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The with-
drawal of Admiral Kolchak from Omsk
does not portend a general retreat of
the all-Russian forces such as was
seen last summer, official advisers re-
ceived in Washington declare. Mil-
itary observers in reporting the move-
ment characterize it as merely local in
character, although the front affected
might seem at first glance to have been
extensive.

War Department records show there
are no American military forces at
Omsk or in the vicinity of that city.
The American Railway Mission, headed
by Colonel Emerson, was based on
Omsk, but, until press dispatches of
to-day were received, was understood
to have already started for Vladivos-
tok. Major Homer H. Slaughter is with
Admiral Kolchak as the official repre-
sentative of Major General William S.
Graves, commanding the American Si-

Continued on page four

Edwards to Fight U. S. On 'Dry' Law

Jersey's Governor-Elect
Says He Will Use All
Legal Means to Prevent
Enforcement of Bill

Saloons Reopened; Liquor Plentiful

'Dry' Feel Congress Will
Enact Force Bill Against
Nullification Program

With Governor-elect Edward I. Ed-
wards relying upon state nullification
to justify non-enforcement of national
prohibition, New Jersey, it was ob-
served yesterday, may be in open con-
flict with the United States govern-
ment following Edwards's accession to
office next January.

"I construe my election," Mr. Ed-
wards said yesterday, "as an indica-
tion of the feelings of the people of
this state concerning national prohibi-
tion. They are unqualifiedly op-
posed to it. Holding their mandate, I
shall use all lawful methods to pre-
serve inviolate the sovereignty of the
people."

This position, it is recalled by poli-
ticians, is analogous to that assumed
by the Governor and Legislature of
South Carolina in 1833 when they de-
clared the Clay tariff act null and
void and forbade citizens of South
Carolina to pay the duties. President
Jackson threatened to send troops to
compel obedience and South Carolina
retorted with a threat of secession.
Civil war was averted by the enact-
ment of a compromise tariff act.

Will Fight Enforcement
Governor-elect Edwards, both in his
campaign speeches and in his later
ances since his election, has made these
things plain:

1. He will not lift a finger to en-
force national prohibition and will
disregard its enforcement by the
state, county and municipal agencies.

2. He will utilize all lawful means
to prevent its enforcement by the
Federal authorities.

There seems no doubt of Edwards's
ability to carry out the first point in
his program of nullification. The Gov-
ernor of New Jersey appoints the coun-
ty prosecutors, while the police in all
the large cities are controlled by "wet"
officials.

The next Legislature, although
Republican and South Carolina is con-
sidered certain there will be no
state enforcement law.

His theory of the right of a
"sovereign state" to oppose Federal
legislation that conflicts with the will
of its people follows closely the line
of reasoning adopted by John C. Cal-
houn in his South Carolina Exposi-
tion and Robert Y. Hayne in his
famous debates with Daniel Webster
in the United States Senate.

"I am not a lawyer," says Mr.
Edwards, "and I am not a politician.
I am a good law that is not con-
firmed by the state. This state has not
conceded in the enforcement of prohibi-
tion. This state has not declared
against the enforcement of prohibition.
I shall ask for the best legal advice as
to the power of New Jersey in con-
current legislation."

The danger ahead seems to lie, it
was noted yesterday, in the ap-
parent readiness of "wet" New
Jersey to take its Governor-elect at his
word and proceed to sell, barter and
drink beer, wines and liquors with
supreme disdain for the minute one-
half of one per cent maximum pre-
scribed by the Volstead act.

New Jersey, it is said, has not been
nearly as "dry" as it was in the past.
Tuesday as it was between the
time the Volstead act went into effect
and Election Day. Saloonkeepers, who
were keeping a small bottle behind the
bar for known and trusted patrons, are
now selling "hard stuff" to almost any
one who doesn't look like a revenue
man. Many a liquor dealer who had
locked his doors for an indefinite
period were down to the old place after
he had read the returns in Wednesday
morning's paper, brushed the cobwebs
off the lock, inserted the key, turned it
and he was for nearly two months. Wil-
liam N. Runyon, the present acting
Governor, is pronounced "dry."

'Dry' Not Worried
New Jersey "wets," like those of
other states, are, of course, antici-
pating Presidential action removing
the war-time prohibition ban some-
time this month. If their hopes are
realized, the issue will be postponed
for a few weeks.

New Jersey's "wet" Governor will
convene about ten days before con-
stitutional prohibition goes into effect
January 15. Then is when the rub
will come and the doctrine of nulli-
fication, quashed by the firm fist of
"Old Hickory" eight-seventeen years ago,
finds a new exponent in Edward I. Ed-
wards.

The "dry" are pinning their faith
to the belief that the present Congress
will not hesitate, if necessary, to fol-
low the precedent of the national law-
makers of 1833 and enact a force bill
authorizing the use of troops to com-
pel obedience to the United States
laws.

Three of Train Crew Are
Killed When Engine Blows Up

Treaty as It Stands Fails Of Test Vote

Unanimous Consent for
Ballot on Ratification
Without Reservations
Is Blocked by Zones

Democrats Decide To Invoke Cloture

Republicans Will Not Be
Gagged on Proposed
Changes, Says Marshall

By Carter Field
New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Senate
to-day barely escaped being called
upon to decide whether to vote to ratify
the treaty with Germany without
reservations. The crisis was precipitated
by Senator Underwood, Demo-
crat, of Alabama, who accepted Sen-
ator Lodge's challenge to demand
unanimous consent for the vote. The
motion was put by Administration
Leader Hitchcock, but consent was re-
fused by Senator Jones, Republican, of
Washington.

Of no less dramatic interest was a
ruling made by Vice-President Mar-
shall, clearing the way for the Republi-
can majority to frame its ratifica-
tion resolution as it pleases. The rul-
ing came after the last of the pro-
posed amendments to the treaty had
been voted down and the program of
reservations had been taken up.

It is now expected that a vote on the
so-called preamble to the reservations,
which requires the assent of three of
the four principal Allied powers to
the entry of the United States into
the league of nations with reservations,
will probably be reached to-morrow.

Democratic Senators in caucus to-
night decided to invoke the cloture
rule, with a view to nipping the final
vote on the treaty. This will be the
first time the cloture rule, adopted
after the armed neutrality bill was
talked to death, has been resorted to.

Favors Wide Debate
Mr. Marshall, in his ruling, decided
frankly in opposition to technical rules,
but with a view to giving the Sen-
ate ample opportunity to discuss all of
the reservations, and particularly to permit
Senators who had voted against amend-
ments, if they could be, to be heard
in support of their position.

Some of the Republican leaders fear
this ruling may rise to plague them
later, when they are trying to force a
final vote on the treaty. They think
that if the Vice-President should per-
sue the same idea further, and al-
lowing unlimited opportunity for re-
peating views, it would aid Senator
Hitchcock's plan for stalemating the
treaty.

The ruling followed one of the most
exciting scenes which the peace treaty
fight has provoked. Senator Under-
wood was warmly denouncing the Re-
publicans for dividing the treaty and
attempting a parliamentary method
which would not give the Senate a
chance to vote directly on the question
of ratifying the treaty without amend-
ments or reservations.

Underwood Accepts Challenge
"Why does not the Senator ask unani-
mous consent for a vote right now
on the ratification of the treaty with-
out reservations?" demanded Mr.
Underwood.

The air became electric with excite-
ment. Not a Senator on either side
had anticipated such a proposal.

"I will," replied Senator Underwood.
At once the forty votes were ap-
parent all over the Democratic side, and
not a few Republican faces as well.

"Don't do that," shouted Senator
Williams, Administration Leader Hitch-
cock was obvious fazed and for several
minutes played for delay, while
hurried conferences were held in plain
view of the "senate" and the galleries.

Finally the Democrats agreed to ac-
cept the proposition, after Mr. Under-
wood had obtained an agreement that
the vote would have no effect on the pa-
ramount standing of the treaty, if the
treaty failed to obtain a two-thirds
vote.

Vigorous protests by a few Senators,
including Mr. Fall, of New Mexico,
were smoothed out, but just as the
Senate was about to vote, Mr. Under-
wood, in a last-minute effort to delay
action Senator Jones, of Washington,
objected.

Had the vote been held, it was frank-
ly admitted by the Democrats after-
ward, it would have been a two-thirds
vote.

Senator Lodge thought there would
not have been less than 50 votes against
the treaty without change. So that
the Senate came within an ace of ac-
cepting the treaty, and the peace treaty
would never have been revived.
With the press of other legislation and
Continued on page eight

U.S. Refuses Coal To Foreign Ships In American Ports

Rail Board Conservation
Order Affects 200 Here:
Many British Vessels
Can Bunker at Halifax

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Institu-
ting the first general curtailment in
transportation as a coal conservation
measure, the railroad administration's
central coal committee to-night or-
dered discontinued the bunkering of
foreign-owned ships in American ports.
American-owned ships and vessels
flying the American flag will continue
to receive fuel supplies, but "for the
time being" it was said, all other ves-
sels will be compelled to await the end
of the bituminous miners' strike.
This action is similar to that taken
by Great Britain during the recent
strike of British coal miners. Officials
would not predict the result of the
order. Vessels now being bunkered,
in event they are foreign-owned, will
be tied up as well as all such incoming
vessels with insufficient supplies in
their holds to make the return trip.

The Federal order denying bunker
coal to foreign ships will affect more
than 200 ships in the port of New
York, it was learned last night. Many
of the ships are British vessels, which,
it is believed, can procure coal at Hal-
ifax. An official of one of the
large foodstuffs importing companies
estimated that fully seventy boats
laden with food are tied up because of
the longshoremen's strike in the har-
bor, more than half of which are for-
eign owned.

Wilbur A. Marshall, president of the
Wholesale Coal Trade Association, said
that 250,000 tons of coal would be
saved monthly by the order.

Sugar Famine To End in Week, Says Williams

Adequate Supply Assured, as
168,000,000 Lbs. Are Be-
ing Unloaded From Ships
Here and at Philadelphia

The sugar shortage will be defi-
nitely relieved within a week, Arthur
Williams, Federal Food Administrator,
said to-day after he learned of the
intended scope of the government's
action. "I would not welcome even a
partial success of the strike," he said.
"I do not know whether it would be
successful or not, but when the gov-
ernment stands on such an authoritative
course, to say the least, the result is
probable."

Meanwhile another effort to pace the
way for the possible settlement of the
bituminous coal strike, through re-
sumption of negotiations between the
operators and the miners, is expected
at to-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet.
Success of the effort is not confidently
predicted, as it involves a willingness
on the part of Attorney General Palmer
to postpone argument of the temper-
ary restraining order against the min-
ers' leaders of the miners from the
Federal court in Indianapolis.

C. B. Ayres, Assistant Attorney Gen-
eral in charge of the Federal Food Ad-
ministration, is now on his way back and
although Mr. Palmer was said to be
willing to make concessions that they
partially lifted the order, the govern-
ment would be forced to make the
make the order a permanent injunction.

There was a rumor abroad, however,
that Samuel Compers, president of the
American Federation of Labor, and
American personality in Attorney Gen-
eral Palmer's office, had been in the
court proceedings. Mr. Compers was
said, would advise the Attorney Gen-
eral that if the strike were to be
continued, it would be a disaster to the
country.

About 6,000 tons, or 13,440,000
pounds, of sugar will be released to consumers
and manufacturers next week, Mr. Gos-
tello estimated. The war-time sugar
ration of the city, effective now, had
not supplied because of the shortage,
gives the city 50,000,000 pounds a
day. This sugar, Mr. Williams said,
was part of the 6,000-ton cargo owned
by the St. Lawrence Refining Company.
One thousand tons of this cargo was
sold on the New York market by a re-
presentative of the company for an ex-
cessive price and was withdrawn when
the Food Administrator demanded a
price reduction.

Mr. H. Nelson, secretary and treas-
urer of the St. Lawrence Refining Com-
pany, visited Mr. Williams yesterday
for a second time and assured him that
the 1,000 tons in question would be
sold on the New York market at a
price fixed by the Sugar Equalization
Board. Mr. Costello, of the board, an-
nounced yesterday that the price would
be 10 1/2 cents a pound to the manu-
facturer, including refining charges
and duty. A refiner has offered to pre-
pare the sugar for the market at the
minimum price, Mr. Costello said.

U. S. Attorney Drops Charges
During Mr. McLean's call on Mr.
Williams, the former mentioned that
his agent had disposed of 140 tons
at a price above that deemed fair by
the Sugar Equalization Board. The
total overcharge was estimated as ap-
proximately \$5,000. It was a re-
sult of the company's New York agent
acting on his own initiative in offering
the sugar at an excessive price, and
added that this action was sincerely re-
gretted by his firm.

The consent of Ben A. Matthews, As-
sistant United States Attorney, was ob-
tained yesterday to the distribution of
the one thousand tons of sugar here
and the dropping of further charges
against the St. Lawrence company.

Mr. McLean told Mr. Williams that
the company's New York agent had
acted on his own initiative in offering
the sugar at an excessive price, and
added that this action was sincerely re-
gretted by his firm.

Cancellation Order Asked Of Court

Mine Workers' Official
Says Heads Would Go
to Jail Rather Than
Obey Such Injunction

Cabinet Has Plan To End Walk-Out

Rumored Compers Will
Offer Settlement if Pal-
mer Drops Legal Fight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—While at-
torneys for the miners were filing a
motion in Indianapolis to-day to dis-
solve the coal strike injunction, em-
phasis was being laid on the fact that
the bill filed there by the government
last Friday asking for a temporary in-
junction also asked for an order com-
manding the leaders of the miners to
call off the strike. The exact words of
the government's application are that
"the court, after notice to and hearing
of defendants, issue its temporary in-
junction enjoining the defendants and
all other persons from conspiring, com-
bining, agreeing," etc., and "command-
ing them to issue a withdrawal and
cancellation of said strike order."

Even the most optimistic officials
here were inclined to think that a
court command to recall the
strike order would be disobeyed, and
that the leaders of the miners would
put themselves in contempt of court
and go to jail rather than obey such
action.

One leader of the United Mine Work-
ers here in Washington, who was not
affected by the temporary restraining
order, said to-day after he learned of
the intended scope of the government's
action, "I would not welcome even a
partial success of the strike," he said.
"I do not know whether it would be
successful or not, but when the gov-
ernment stands on such an authoritative
course, to say the least, the result is
probable."

Meanwhile another effort to pace the
way for the possible settlement of the
bituminous coal strike, through re-
sumption of negotiations between the
operators and the miners, is expected
at to-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet.
Success of the effort is not confidently
predicted, as it involves a willingness
on the part of Attorney General Palmer
to postpone argument of the temper-
ary restraining order against the min-
ers' leaders of the miners from the
Federal court in Indianapolis.

C. B. Ayres, Assistant Attorney Gen-
eral in charge of the Federal Food Ad-
ministration, is